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THIS COUNTRY'S VIEWS

ON FUTURE STEPS TO BE TAKEN AS TO CHINESE MATTERS

AN IMPORTANT STATE PAPER

The Outcome of an All Day Session of the Cabinet—Its Contents Kept Secret—To Be Sent to the European Powers—The Allied Powers Apparently About to Reach a Point of Divergence—The Trouble Just Begun—Rumored Chinese Defeat

Washington, August 29.—A special meeting of the cabinet, lasting all day and broken only by a short recess for luncheon, marked the intense interest the administration feels in the Chinese problem. The diplomatic and not the military phase of the situation in China was under consideration.

Last evening Assistant Secretary Adee and the French charge compared the French and American copies of the credentials of Li Hung Chang. Today he had long talks with Mr. Wu and the German charge, and the substance of these conversations he laid before the cabinet.

It is understood that the cabinet today completed the preparation of a plan for clearing away much of the uncertainty that now exists as to the future in China and outlined its views in writing. The fact that the military situation is admitted to be of secondary importance confirms the view, though no cabinet officer would vouchsafe information on this point, that what is sought is an agreement among the powers for terminating the indefinite status of affairs in China.

TIME FOR AN UNDERSTANDING.

It is believed that the point has been reached where it is proper that there should be a clear expression of purpose on the part of the principal powers in order that the United States government may know how far it may go consistently in the execution of the common program.

Most of the objects had in view by the president when he made answer to the Chinese government's appeal and began the campaign upon Peking have been achieved. The others remain to be secured, namely, the safeguarding of American interests for the future, and some proper guarantee of indemnification for the expense of recent operations and losses of American citizens. Some plan by which these objects can be obtained by the United States in common with similar objects by the other powers engaged in China is thought feasible.

Incidental to this main purpose, several phases of the problem are attracting special attention. Thus, the sufficiency of Li Hung Chang's credentials as a peace envoy, or rather of the ability of the emperor of China to accredit anyone, is a matter of international consideration. The United States not only must satisfy itself with Earl Li's competency, but it must convey solid assurance on that point to convince some of the other powers, the purposes of which they would not be best served by a speedy termination of hostilities in China.

POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION

It was the general understanding that the outcome of today's cabinet meeting would be the adoption of a policy by the administration that would tend to simplify these issues, and at least bring to a focus the varying aspirations of the powers. If this cannot be done, then the question to be determined is whether or not the United States should take the further hand in hand with the allied forces. It is believed that this matter is very near a decision or determination depending upon the responses made by European nations to our inquiries.

The suggestion that a conference be held of the nations represented in China is again revived as an accompaniment of this purpose, and it is pointed out that with Special Commissioner Rockhill, just about arriving on Chinese soil, with von Munster-Schwartzstein, the German successor to Baron von Ketteler, already in China, with the military and naval officials in the Peking valley, the material is already at hand for the gathering of a conference fully equipped to deal with even so complex and difficult a problem as is presented in the settlement of China's future.

IMPROVED TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION

There are hopes that communication with Peking, very much delayed of late, will be better soon. Consul Fowler at Che Foo, had a routine dispatch through today of current date and the navy department has been informed that the cable ship which was about to leave Shanghai today to lay a direct cable connecting with Che Foo—one of the weakest links in the chain of communication at present. These improved conditions as to the opening of communication between our military and naval commanders and the authorities here have made it possible for the latter to abandon the purpose conceived yesterday of employing naval vessels to convey by water messages between Shanghai and Che Foo.

ATTITUDE OF GERMANY

According to Her Official Declaration She is With the United States

The attitude of Germany was the subject of much official discussion during the day and considerable new light was thrown upon it. Early in the day the German charge, Baron von Sternberg, had a long conference with Secretary Adee. It is understood that any question which may have arisen as to the future course of Germany is met by a reference to an official note by Count von Buelow, German minister of foreign affairs, issued on July 12th, which fully defines Germany's purpose in China. This note of the German chancellor followed within ten days of Secretary Hay's note to the powers on July 3rd, and is somewhat analogous in setting forth Germany's intentions. Count von Buelow's note said:

"Our aim is the restoration of security for persons and property, freedom of action for German subjects in China, the rescue of the foreigners beleaguered in Peking, the reestablishment of security and regular conditions under a properly organized Chinese government and reparation and satisfaction for the outrages committed. We desire no partition of China and seek no special advantages. The imperial government is imbued with the conviction that the maintenance of the agreement between the powers is a primary condition for the restoration of peace and order in China."

There is reason for believing that Germany holds today that the foregoing declaration is as effective as when it was first enunciated and that any present consideration of Germany's purposes must be viewed in the light of the foregoing specific declaration of policy. For that reason the declaration "we desire no partition of China and seek no special advantages" is said to clear away the suspicion that Germany has a far-reaching purpose of territorial acquisition in China.

HOW ITALY STANDS.

The attitude of Italy has been defined in a statement by Marquis Visconti Venosta, minister of foreign affairs, as follows:

"The cabinet has no political intentions toward expansion or intrigue in China. Its program is to maintain perfect accord between Italy and the other powers. A fleet and some troops represent the participation of Italy in the common task. We cannot leave Italy to others the protection of our national rights, nor are we disinterested in the work of mutual interests and civilization which the powers are seeking to carry on in China."

It is said that the course of Austria will be practically identical with that of Germany.

INTERNATIONAL COMPLICATIONS

A Summing up of the Situation by a Well-Posted Diplomat

One of the best posted members of the diplomatic corps, who is actively engaged in the present negotiations, today summed up the international complications substantially as follows:

"The powers were in complete accord up to the time of the taking of Peking; but with that accomplished, more important question arose as to the future course of the powers in dealing with China, and, on that there is no yet any complete accord."

"This far, it seems plain that the United States opposes the dismemberment of China, or any move towards territorial expansion there, and in this position Russia and France seem to agree."

"On the other hand, while there is nothing definite indicating territorial expansion, yet the exchanges have led to the belief that Germany, Great Britain, and probably Japan are not averse to a course which will bring about territorial divisions within the empire."

"It is supposed that Japan stood against any division of the empire, but the landing of Japanese troops at Amoy cannot be accounted for on the ground that a Japanese temple has been destroyed, so that it is the accepted view that Japan is, at least, making ready to be in a position to share any division of territory which must come."

"The course of Russia in taking New Chang cannot be viewed in the same light as the landing of troops at Amoy or Shanghai, as this was for the sole purpose of protecting Russia's line, and any ulterior territorial purposes have been disclaimed by Russia."

"So far as Great Britain's purposes are concerned, in the absence of any express declaration, the landing of troops at Shanghai is strong evidence that Great Britain wishes to control the Yang Tze valley."

"On the part of Germany the doubt as to her future course is due mainly to Count Waldemar's speeches since taking of Peking. These have indicated that he was going as an extensive campaign and that the fall of the Chinese capital was only the initial step in a comprehensive programme, requiring the presence of a large army. Just what this means is not clear, but it has at least created much surprise in Washington and some other capitals."

"The differences over Li Hung Chang's credentials are three fold. One view is including that of the United States, is that the credentials are acceptable; another is that they never have been shown to carry authority; the third view is that the original credentials are not valid at the time given, but have since become invalid through the flight of the emperor and the complete collapse of the Chinese government."

"The question of credentials does not seem so difficult to deal with, and it probably will be solved to the satisfaction of all concerned, but it is not clear that the powers can be brought into complete accord on a general policy for the future of China. Each appears to be waiting for the other to act, and on the part of some there is a traditional disinclination to go into the outlining of policies."

CHINESE TROUBLE JUST BEGUN

The Relief of the Legations Only Preliminary—A Remarkable Report

Berlin, August 29.—With reference to the future administration of China, a high official of the German foreign office said to the correspondent of the Associated Press today:

"It is premature to talk of the form of government that will be set up in China. Inasmuch as the powers will not trust the Chinese government to carry out the reforms that may be agreed upon by them it will be necessary to keep watch upon the Chinese authorities in some way."

"All this, however, is not yet the subject of negotiation between the powers. The only consideration now before the situation in Peking and not to the future status of the Chinese government."

Japan's action at Amoy is followed with interest by the German government, but there is no reason to suspect that thus far the mikado intends a permanent occupation of Amoy. Nevertheless it is deemed advisable that Germany also should be strongly represented at Amoy, in case the situation should thicken. The German gunboat

Tiger, which, with the first German iron clad division, recently arrived at Hong Kong, has been ordered to Amoy. The rest of the division will be held in readiness at Hong Kong.

Herr von Brandt, former minister of Germany to China, who was interviewed today regarding the situation, made the following statement:

"It is a great error to assume that the Chinese trouble is at an end with the relief of the foreign legations. As a matter of fact, it has just begun, because now the divergent interests of the powers are asserting themselves. No doubt the United States would conclude peace immediately and act as a mediator if, unfortunately, Chinese duplicity were not so apparent."

"Russia wants the emperor dower retained. Great Britain wants Emperor Kwang Su at the head of affairs. Germany runs the risk of being isolated or of being compelled to confront a coalition of several powers, if, after the arrival of Count von Waldemar, she should wish to continue military action, perhaps even single handed, or if in her demands for redress she should go further than the powers principally interested in China."

Regarding the cause that led to the Chinese troubles, Herr von Brandt quoted verbatim the text of a remarkable report made by the chief of the Russo-Asiatic Bank of Peking on June 15th last, but not heretofore published. The passage of the greatest interest is the following:

"A majority of the Peking legations have decided to demand the creation of foreign settlements in Peking, like those at the treaty harbors, immediately after the arrival in Peking of strong detachments. M. de Giers (Russian minister) will endeavor to reduce this demand to the appointment of police commissioners under command of the legations."

"Several of the legations desire a special agency over the emperor and the removal of the emperor dower from power, but D. de Giers insists upon retaining the powers of the emperor dower, since the above arrangement would induce several powers to demand the appointment of their candidates, as members of the regency."

"This report did not reach St. Petersburg until July 20th. Commenting upon it, Herr von Brandt remarked: 'This shows how far the Peking ministers wished to go even before serious difficulties began.'"

RUSSIA OPPOSES FURTHER WAR

Foreigners Massacred in Shen Si—Plot to Burn Shanghai.

London, August 29.—A special dispatch from St. Petersburg contains the assertion that Russia almost immediately will notify the powers that she considers the relief of the Peking legations as the final accomplishment of the military task of the allied forces. There is nothing, however, in the afternoon papers to confirm this contention.

Che Foo, August 29.—Yu, governor of the province of Shen Si, is reported to have invited the foreigners in the province to come to his protection. About August 21st fifty accepted the invitation and all were massacred.

Tien Tsin, August 28, via Che Foo, August 29.—One thousand Russians left Tien Tsin for Peking today. The country here is quiet.

Paris, August 29.—Admiral Courbet cables that he is sending a gunboat from Shanghai to ascend the Yang Tze Kiang.

A PLOT TO BURN SHANGHAI.

Berlin, August 29.—The Frankfort Zeitung has received a dispatch from Shanghai, saying a plot has been discovered there to burn the whole city. It is added that the Europeans consider the streets unsafe after night fall and the general situation is described as critical.

THE DILEMMA OF THE POWERS.

London, August 29.—Mr. William St. John Brodric, under secretary of state for foreign affairs, speaking this evening said the situation in China was considerably involved because there was no Chinese government with which to negotiate.

"Great Britain," continued the under secretary, "while prepared to support the loyal viceroys of south China who have stood aloof from this insurrection, and while prepared also to preserve British trade with China, will claim some penalty or indemnity for the damage wrought. Nevertheless we cannot undertake to govern China ourselves, or with the assistance of other powers."

London, August 30, 3.15 a. m.—Amid the growing difficulties of the Chinese imbroglio Mr. Brodric's emphatic declaration at the House of Commons last evening proves that the British government does not yet see any cause to depart from the line of policy originally decided upon, namely: To take no responsibility for the administration of China.

The Chinese minister in London asserts that he is in constant communication with Li Hung Chang, who is still in Shanghai.

A Shanghai telegram says that Li Hung Chang has sent a memorial, begging the emperor dower to appoint Prince Ching, General Lung Lu and the Yang Tse viceroys as joint peace makers with himself.

There are conflicting rumors of a great battle in which 1,500 Boxers and Prince Tuan were killed.

IMPORTANT MATTERS DISCUSSED

At the Session of the Agricultural Commissioners—Very Interesting Addresses.

Raleigh, N. C., August 29.—The commissioners of agriculture of the cotton states met again this morning. The session was given up to the discussion of special subjects. Professor Milton Whitney, of Washington, D. C., discussed in an interesting and instructive manner the soil survey in the southern states. He showed a number of soil survey charts and at the conclusion of his remarks was heartily applauded.

A resolution was adopted thanking Professor Whitney for his valuable and interesting address.

The next subject discussed was "What is the Best Method of Conducting Experiments to Determine the

Fertilizer Requirements of Different Plants and Soils.

This subject was handled in a most interesting and instructive manner by Colonel R. J. Redding, of the Georgia experiment station, and Professor B. W. Kilgore, of the North Carolina experiment station. The results of many valuable experiments were given. This concluded the morning programme.

At 4:30 o'clock the afternoon session began. Telegrams of regret were read from members who could not attend. A telegram was also read from Mr. Henry G. Hester, of New Orleans, relative to the figures of the cotton crop, promising to send the figures next Saturday. He said:

"Southern cotton milling industry was never so prosperous, my returns showing more new mills than ever in our history. New spindles being erected number nearly 1,400,000."

The report of the committee on the gyno question was then read. It recommended that the commissioners secure such legislation as will compel the manufacturers to place on the sack the brand and trademark, the weight, the available phosphoric acid, the insoluble phosphoric acid, the nitrogen, and the potash contained in the sack, and also the source of each of the available plant foods. This provoked considerable discussion, and the question will be taken up at the morning session tomorrow.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Frank Hill, Arkansas; First vice president, S. L. Patterson, North Carolina; Second vice president, J. W. Lee, Louisiana; secretary, Royal Daniel, Georgia.

At 8:30 o'clock Professor G. A. Holmes, North Carolina state geologist, delivered an illustrated address on road making and other problems of the south.

AGAINST THE SOUTH'S HISTORIES

Those Used in Southern Public Schools Denounced by the Grand Army of the Republic.

Chicago, August 29.—School histories used in the public schools of the southern states were denounced today by the Grand Army of the Republic. The official declaration was made that the histories have been written with the purpose of perpetuating in the minds of southern children the sectional prejudice of the days of '61.

Resolutions were adopted calling on the public in the name of the Grand Army to have the books from the schools of the country, and a committee was appointed to carry out the protest. The aid of publishers and historical writers will be solicited.

DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN

In This State to Open September 10th. The Agricultural Commissioners' Convention.

Messenger Bureau, Raleigh, N. C., August 29.

The democratic national campaign in North Carolina will begin September 10th. Definite announcement to this effect was made today.

Two more members of the Association of Commissioners of Agriculture arrived today to attend its convention here, these being Frank Hill, of Little Rock, commissioner for Arkansas, and President Dugger, of the Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical college.

The features of the session of the convention today were the address on "Soils and Soil Tests" by Milton Whitney, chief of the soil test division of the United States agricultural department, and the illustrated lecture on "Roads" by State Geologist Holmes.

The soil test in this state is making good progress. The exports are now along on the line of the Atlantic and Gulf railway.

The Raleigh bary and yarn mill has sold its "mule" spinners, made in 1890, to a Huntsville, Ala., mill, and its putting in new "mules," which will spin finer yarn.

Dr. Richard H. Lewis, secretary of the state board of health, says that there are now five times as many foci of small pox as there were last year.

For St. Luke's home for aged and infirm women and also for the widows of Confederate veterans, \$3,519 has been raised in various cities and towns in this state. The home is here.

NO OPPOSITION TO ATWATER

For the Congressional Nomination. Wake Forest College—Baptist Female University.

(Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., August 29.—There now appears to be no doubt that J. W. Atwater will be nominated, practically without opposition, for congress from this district. Edward W. Pou, who was his principal opponent, today announced his withdrawal as a candidate.

Wake Forest college opened today with 225 students present.

The Baptist female university trustees here today bought additional property with the building they will use as a dormitory. They have dormitory room for eighty students in this building and another for eighty-five in the main building and are arranging to build a dormitory to accommodate 100 more.

It is stated that Charles C. Daniels, of Wilson, chief clerk of the last senate, will be private secretary to Governor Aycock.

More Bubonic Plague in Glasgow. Glasgow, Scotland, August 29.—Two girls and a boy, members of isolated families, have fallen victims of the bubonic plague, though the medical authorities assert that the attacks are less virulent than in the cases which have already proved fatal. In the event of a further spread of the disease, Glasgow shipping will probably be quarantined.

THE ANARCHIST BRESCI

CONVICTED AND SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT FOR LIFE.

GIVEN THE FULL PUNISHMENT

For Murder Under the Italian Law—An Indictment for Treason Would Have Carried the Death Penalty—Bresci Declares His Indifference—He Makes a Statement—His Wife in New York Notified of the Sentence.

Milan, August 29.—Bresci, the anarchist, who, July 29th, shot and killed King Humbert, of Italy, at Monza, while his majesty was returning from a gymnastic exhibition, today was tried, convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for life, the highest sentence for murder under the Italian law. An immense crowd of people gathered about the court from early morning, seeking admission to the courtroom where only a few places were reserved for the ticket holding public.

The hearing began at 9 o'clock. Bresci sat in the dock, calm and almost indifferent. His counsel, Signor Martelli, head of the Milan bar, and the anarchist writer, Signor Merlino, represented him. While the indictment which was very long, was being read Bresci was apparently unmoved and scanned the faces of the audience without any signs of fear. The indictment showed the assassin indulged in incessant target practice and that he prepared bullets so as to render them more dangerous.

The witnesses were then introduced. There were eleven for the prosecution and five for the defense.

The examination of Bresci followed. He declared he decided to kill King Humbert after the events in Milan, and Sicily, "to avenge the misery of the people and my own," he added: "I acted without advice or accomplices."

The prisoner admitted the target practice and the preparation of bullets. He spoke in a low, firm voice and said he fired the three shots at three yards with his revolver. Two wooden targets were here placed on the table before the judges.

The public prosecutor made a speech during the course of which he eulogized the virtues of King Humbert and recapitulated the story of the assassination, which, he contended, demonstrated that Bresci was fully responsible for his acts and that the latter premeditated the crime and had accomplices. After denouncing the anarchist theories which brought about such fearful crimes, the public prosecutor denied that Bresci had misery as an excuse, also asserting that he was not a man of impulses or a fanatic, but had a calm, cynical and obstinate mind and that his aim was infamous. In conclusion, the public prosecutor asked for a verdict of guilty without extenuating circumstances.

Signor Merlino said that he only wished to do his duty, and defended anarchy from the charge that it had inspired the crime. All parties, he declared, had their regicides, commencing with Judas. He asked that those whose hands the prisoner's fate lay would not act in a spirit of vengeance, but of justice. He claimed extenuating circumstances for the accused man.

Signor Martelli asked that the verdict be tempered with indulgence towards an irresponsible man condemned of a crime committed in a state of exaltation. He spoke of Bresci's previous good conduct and implored pity for the guilty man.

Bresci was given an opportunity to speak and said: "Sentence me. I am indifferent. I await the next revolution." The persons who were to deliberate on the verdict then retired.

Bresci escaped with life imprisonment, as that is the most severe penalty which can be imposed under the laws of Italy for murder, on which charge the anarchist was tried. It was at first believed Bresci would be tried on the charge of treason, in which case the penalty would have been death.

New York, August 29.—The news that her husband had been sentenced to life imprisonment for killing King Humbert, of Italy, was carried to Mrs. Bresci at her home in Union Hill, N. J. When told of the sentence she wept bitterly. When she calmed down she said:

"My poor Paolino! He has been tried, convicted and sentenced in one day. That was injustice. I would rather see him dead than have him go to prison for life. I know he will not be able to stand long the life he will have to lead in prison."

SEVERE ELECTRICAL STORM

Throughout the Goldsboro Section. Several Houses at Wilson Destroyed. Fremont's New Bank.

(Special to The V

Goldsboro, N. C.,

vere el throughout storm was where sev stroyed, bei Express Age of a chair a Fremont's n J. T. Hoks, vice president.

Sued for No New York, Au today received t

gregating \$8,501 as Trans-Atlantic Li Va., in favor of Ha ters, one for \$4,95 turpentine between and Holland, and th for failure to ship sheriff served copies on a third party. On the company notified st corporation was about business.

RAIN STILL NEEDED

By the Crops in Most Sections—Short Crops in Robeson—Rejoicing at the Departure of G. W. White—Tom Jones Sells His Body to Shaw University.

Messenger Bureau, Raleigh, N. C., August 28.

The government crop report for this state, issued this morning, for the week ended last night says that while local rains have been frequent in many eastern counties, as well as on the east slope of the Blue Ridge, from the 20th to 24th, the rainfall was very irregularly distributed and generally insufficient, and, though refreshing to some late crops, the effects have not lasted long, and the soil now appears to be as dry as ever. Crop conditions are more diversified than ever and more difficult to summarize. Where rains partially broke the drought late corn and cotton have been benefited.

The state attends the charter of Morris Bros. & Heath, of Stanley county, so as to allow it to build and operate cotton mills; authorized capital \$100,000.

W. P. Perkins, of Ashe county, is appointed to a scholarship in the Peabody normal college. It is strange but true, that nearly every scholarship in this state is to persons in the mountain counties. It appears that these make a specialty of studying for them. The white republicans here say they are heartily glad that Congressman George H. White will leave North Carolina; that there is no room here for him; and that instead of settling in New York to practice law, he ought to settle in Washington, which they term a "negro paradise."

Mr. McCullum, of Robeson county, of the board of agriculture says there will be at the best only two-thirds of a cotton crop and half a corn crop in his section.

Tom Jones, the condemned murderer in jail here, who must go to death on the gallows next Friday, has sold his body for \$10 to Shaw university, colored, here.

The walls of the large cotton mill at the Falls of Neuse, fourteen miles north of here, are completed. They are of stone quarried on the spot. The mill is 60x200 feet and three stories high.

EPSTEIN-SHERMAN MARRIAGE

A Morning Wedding—Handsome Wedding Breakfast—Numerous Guests. Personal Notes.

(Correspondence of the Messenger.) Goldsboro, N. C., August 28.

It is now Mr. and Mrs. Eli Epstein. The hour was 11:30 this morning, the place the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. Sherman, in James street. The contracting parties were Mr. Eli Epstein and Miss Rebecca Sherman, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Sherman. In the presence of numerous friends Rabbi Mayerberg pronounced this happy couple man and wife. A splendid wedding breakfast was served and soon after the bride and groom boarded the Coast Line train for Wilmington and Wrightsville Beach. They carry with them the best wishes of their many friends.

Miss Jessie Bell, of Trenton, is visiting Miss Mary Humphrey in the city. Miss Sallie Stevens is seriously ill with typhoid fever. Miss Lou Lane is also regarded seriously ill.

Manager J. G. Sizer, of the Western Union telegraph office, of this city, has just returned from an extended visit to New York city and Variety Springs, Va. The strain of the immense business of his office during the state campaign was very severe on Mr. Sizer and he sought a needed rest.

Benj. Bell, of the Messenger, passed through this afternoon for Asheville to attend a meeting of the Press Association.

Miss Bessie Basset left this morning for Oxford, where she goes to enter upon her duties as teacher in the orphan asylum.

Jos. E. Robinson and Mrs. Robinson returned today from a lengthy visit to Morehead.

Horace King, of the Richmond Leocomotive Works, passed through on the latest iron horse addition to the Atlantic Coast Line motive power. The engine in the words of Horace, "is a brute and made from the rail up." It is a monster weighing 182,000 pounds when empty.

LaGrange and Goldsboro cross bats on the diamond here Thursday. The visitors cleaned the stuffing out of boys when they met at Bethel may look out for a licking Thursday. When the home team of little boys thy will be.